

THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO NONE.

OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

VOL. XXV. No. 23

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22 1919.

WHOLE NUMBER 1271

JAMES W. GOOD



Representative James W. Good of Iowa, who will be chairman of the important house committee on appropriations in the coming congress.

AMERICA WINS POINT

No League Rule of Internal Labor Questions.

Military Terms of Treaty Amended So U. S. Troops Won't Be Held Indefinitely in Germany.

Paris, March 20.—The commission on international labor legislation held probably its last meeting here when it reached an agreement on all points at issue.

The American contention prevailed that each country should settle its internal labor problems without invoking the power of the league of nations.

Premier Lloyd George, who was asked by President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau and Premier Orlando to postpone his return to London, has decided to remain in Paris until the draft of the treaty of peace is concluded. This announcement was made officially.

The military terms of the treaty of peace have been amended by the elimination of the clause providing for the control of Germany's armament for an indefinite period.

Admiral W. S. Benson of the United States navy pointed out that the original terms committed the United States to a virtually indefinite occupation of Germany, and it was chiefly on his insistence that the terms were modified.

American delegates also pointed out that control of any portion of Germany for such a period would delay the return home of American troops and would amount to annulling the sovereignty of Germany.

As amended the terms provide for control through the time fixed for the delivery of materials of war, guns and ships, but not through the period during which war damages will be paid by Germany.

A report submitted by the commission appointed to consider plans for an international air code says that the British proposals have been in the main accepted. An international council will be formed as a section of the league of nations to handle all matters relative to aerial navigation.

It has been decided that each nation is entitled to sovereignty over the air above it subject to the granting of permission for the passage of foreign aviators.

There is to be no discrimination against any nation by another, air pilots will be licensed on an international basis and there will be international rules governing the right of way for airplanes and airships.

The commission on international waterways, ports and railroads of the peace conference decided to recommend to the conference that Switzerland should be given the navigation facilities on the Rhine for which she has made demands.

Inclusion of the league of nations covenant in the preliminary peace treaty will not delay the signing of the treaty, which, it is hoped, will be accomplished within two weeks, said Lord Robert Cecil of Great Britain to British and American newspaper correspondents.

Entries in Bank's Books Falsified.

New York.—George B. Williams, who resigned recently as President of the Cosmopolitan Bank, in the Bronx, after that institution had been robbed of approximately \$26,000 on March 11, was arrested on a bench warrant, charging him with having falsified entries in the bank's books. At the same time that four men, including Samuel Smith, former paying teller of the bank, were indicted on charges of having robbed the bank of \$26,000, of which \$23,000 was recovered, and Williams indicted.

U. S. TROOPS SEIZE FIVE SPARTACANS

Germans Attempt to Carry on Propaganda Within Zone Occupied by Yanks.

SOCIALISTS WIN IN ELECTION

Eighty-one Elected to Seats in Hamburg Assembly—Munich Police Discover Plot to Steal Goods Valued at \$250,000.

Cohlenz, March 20.—Five persons alleged to have made endeavors to carry on Spartacan propaganda among civilians within the zone occupied by American troops have been arrested by American military authorities here within the last few days. All of them are supposed to have come from unoccupied Germany recently and are being held, pending further investigation.

Propagandists Go to Argentina.

Buenos Aires, March 20.—La Razon announces that between a dozen and fifteen German officers arrived here from Amsterdam on board the steamer Frisia under assumed names. Their passports, vised by the soviet government in Germany, were issued by the Argentine consul general in Hamburg on December 5 of last year. Among the officers was a former submarine captain named Seidel.

Socialists Lead in Election.

London, March 20.—The elections for the constituent assembly in Hamburg, Germany, resulted in the majority socialists seating 81 representatives, the democrats, 33, the people's party 14, the independent socialists 13, the economic league 13, the national people's party four and the centrists two, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

The police of Munich have discovered a plot to steal army goods valued at \$250,000. Twenty-four persons were arrested.

Assembly Will Reconvene.

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says it learns that the national assembly, which has adjourned until March 25, will reconvene during the course of the present week if the Paris peace negotiations are concluded by March 20. The cabinet, which is now in Berlin, the newspaper says, will return to Weimar at the end of the week.

BOMB KILLS BANKER'S WIFE

Police of Oakland, Cal., Seek Writer of Threatening Letters—Demanded \$5,000.

Oakland, Cal., March 20.—Mrs. George Greenwood, wife of the vice president of the Savings Union Bank and Trust company of San Francisco, was killed by a bomb explosion at night in the garden of the family home overlooking Lake Merritt, in the residential district of the city. According to the police a letter demanding \$5,000 and threatening to destroy his home with dynamite unless the amount was paid, was sent to Greenwood in January, 1918. This letter, the police said, was signed "C. C. of C." The initials, the police said, being similar to those affixed to threatening letters sent to Gov. William D. Stephens before the executive mansion in Sacramento was dynamited last year.

GAS KILLS GAS STAFF CHIEF

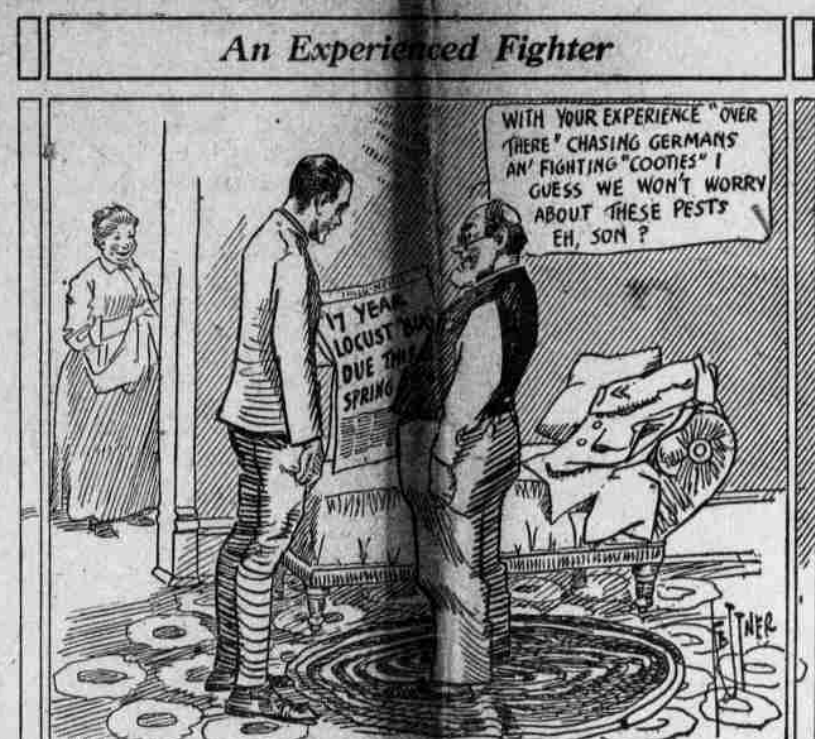
Capt. Reginald E. Taylor of Regular Army Commits Suicide in New York.

New York, March 20.—Capt. Reginald E. Taylor, chief of personnel of the gas staff, chemical division, U. S. A., with headquarters here, committed suicide here by inhaling was. His wife assigned a nervous breakdown from overwork during the war as the reason for Captain Taylor's act. She said he had worked overtime in making tests of gas and gas appliances for use in France, and often stayed at his work late at night experimenting with new devices. She had no intimation, however, of an intention to end his life. Captain Taylor was a regular army officer, having enlisted as a private during the Spanish-American war. He was about forty years old.

VOTES TO ABOLISH NOBILITY

New Bavarian Diet at Munich Adopts Measure Prohibiting Rights of Inheritance.

Basle, March 20.—Premier Hoffmann outlined the program of the new Bavarian government at the sitting of the diet in Munich. Representatives of all parties, it is said, approved of the government's plans and the government was given extensive powers for the direction of state affairs. A bill abolishing the nobility of Bavaria was adopted, as also was a measure prohibiting the rights of inheritance.



RUSSIAN PRESS ATTACKS YANKS

Siberian Papers Subsidized and Are Hostile to the United States.

CALLS FRIENDS OF "REDS"

Slavs Disappointed Over Passiveness of America's Intervention—Yanks Charged With Being Pro-Bolshevik.

Vladivostok, March 20.—Never since the landing here of troops in August has there been such widespread criticism of the United States. The newspapers are full of tirades and ingenious distortions of facts calculated to sow discord among Americans, Russians and America's allies. It is an unquestioned fact that there is a systematic campaign. Some newspapers of Siberia, it appears, have been subsidized and are distinctly hostile to the United States.

The Russians, never overconfident regarding the intentions of the Americans, have been ready listeners, and the legitimate Russian press reprints and editorializes on the fabrications that have been put in circulation.

Beginning with the disappointment over the passiveness of America's intervention, the sentiment developed mistrust and an outspoken hostility, in many quarters, to the Princes Islands proposal for a conference of all Russian factions with the allies, justly or otherwise, credited to President Wilson.

Called Friends of Reds.

Americans were instantly dubbed the friends of the bolsheviks, and the idea was quickly utilized by an unfriendly press and accepted in the political circles of the Russians generally. There is no effective means here of combating this propaganda, and the result is that the United States has few champions in any class or party.

Reassurances by Maj. Gen. William S. Graves, the military commander here, regarding America's nonpartisanism were of little avail in the Russian mind, which is little concerned in the fine shades of interference and noninterference, by definite charges of pro-bolshevism here and abroad, arising from the refusal of the Americans to cooperate with its military against the alleged bolshevik in the Amur district. The giving of asylum to the Cossacks in revolt recently was construed in a similar way. This incident, however, was the only one of a maligning character to draw fire. Col. Henry D. Styer, who has been active for the Americans in the Cossack controversy, wrote to the newspapers an explanation of the affair in which he fully outlined the stand taken by General Graves.

Friends Are Wavering.

Other districts have been received in silence, and as a consequence the loyal friends of the United States among the Russians are wavering.

Among the troops and the villagers along the railways there is a sullenness and unfriendliness which did not exist a month ago. This is due, besides the Cossack incident, to a refusal of General Graves to respond to appeals by the inhabitants along the Ussuri and Amur railways and the Suchan mines district, where the Americans are stationed, for protection against outrages by Russian soldiers.

Out of all of this has grown the charge that General Graves has not shown a proper spirit of co-operation and has displayed a tendency to pro-bolshevism.

Czechs Send Mission to U. S.

Paris, March 20.—The republic of Czechoslovakia plans to send a commission to the United States in April to study American methods in industry, social welfare and sanitation.

WINNER OF D.S.C. TELLS OF BATTLE

Col. G. S. Patton Says Fight in Argonne Forest Was Glorious Victory for Yanks.

WIT WHILE LEADING TANKS

Commander of 304th Brigade Helped Wipe Out St. Mihiel Salient and Aided in Conquering of the Argonne.

New York, March 20.—The battle of the Argonne forest was one of the most glorious victories won by American arms, declared Col. George S. Patton, holder of the D. S. C., and a native of Los Angeles, who has served here after 21 months in France as commander of the 804th tank brigade.

Colonel Patton is a grandson of Mark Wilson, a former mayor of Los Angeles. The principal engagements fought in by his brigade included the wiping out of the St. Mihiel salient and the conquering of the Argonne. In the Argonne his brigade consisted of two battalions of American tanks and one battalion of French—in all about 140 American tanks and 206 French, the greatest number of tanks under a single command in that battle.

Wounded While Leading Tanks.

Colonel Patton was wounded in the fighting in the Argonne, a machine gun bullet striking him above the thigh. A nest of eight machine guns was retarding the American advance and Colonel Patton determined to wipe out this opposition. Ordering several tanks to follow him he advanced on foot under steady fire toward the machine gun emplacement. When but 40 feet from his goal he was hit. His orderly dragged him to a shell hole where he lay for an hour, and from where he directed the attack until the nest was wiped out. For this, he was awarded the D. S. C. on Dec. 4. His wound kept him in the hospital for seven weeks.

Tanks Worthy of Highest Praise.

The work of the tanks is worthy of the highest praise, Colonel Patton stated, as it broke up the German opposition, giving the infantry their opportunity to carry all objectives set. As an instance of the work done by his tanks, Colonel Patton declared that in the Argonne fighting his brigade attacked 21 times between September 26, the beginning of the offensive, and November 4, when his brigade was relieved. This was the greatest number of attacks made by any tank brigade in the Argonne.

Aided in Capturing Six Towns.

Casualties in his brigade were about 46 per cent officers and 30 per cent privates. Colonel Patton's command was instrumental in capturing six towns in the St. Mihiel battle and seven in the Argonne fighting, in addition to capturing hundreds of prisoners.

The American soldier, he declared, was the best equipped and best rationed soldier in Europe and while other nations may produce as good fighters, they are not superior to the Yankees.

Entered War As Captain.

Colonel Patton left for France in May, 1917, with the rank of captain, rising to this present rank. He is a regular army man and served in the Mexican disturbance with ranks of second and first lieutenant as aid to General Pershing.

Rainbows May Sail This Month.

Washington, March 20.—The 42d (Rainbow) division will sail from Brest between March 28 and April 19 and land at New York.

DRY BILL PASSES HOUSE--EMERGENCY CLAUSE DEFEATED

Voters Rights Guarded—State May Decide Fate Of Enforcement Statute

Crabbe Measure Wins By Poll of 100 To 16, But "Rider" Is 12 Short of Three-Fourths Total—Referendum Promised By Liberal Leader.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Columbus.—Crushing and humiliating was the defeat of those who have attempted to override the right of the voters to a referendum, and once again that privilege was saved from the profanation attempted. The House of Representatives, by overwhelming majority, enacted the Crabbe prohibition bill, but took care to secure to the electorate the right to vote on the measure at the polls. Until the citizens have approved or permitted its maturity by silence, the so-called enforcement measure, involving, it is contended, the violation of many of the rights of person and property supposedly guaranteed by the constitution, it will have no place in the statute law of Ohio. Whether or not there will be a referendum still is to be determined, but it generally is assumed that there will be one.

The final vote for the bill was 100 to 16, the opposition being purely perfunctory. The vote on the emergency clause was 71 to 46, but through changes it is recorded as 69 to 48. The Anti-Saloon League, continuing its tactics to the end, made a showing even poorer than was expected. The constitution provides that an emergency clause requires 83 votes, and the advocates mustered 12 less than the number needed. Representative C. C. Crabbe, of Madison county, author of the bill, shifted to the negative to preserve the right of reconsideration, but he had given up the contest early in the day and expects to allow the House action to stand. He was joined in the shift by Copeland, of Auglaize, who was said to be on the fence from the outset. The result was gratifying in many quarters. Friends of the initiative and referendum rejoiced, as did the liberals, and so did others who had protested against the many provisions denounced as being "vicious" and "autocratic." Last of all, Senators, who hesitated between coercion and duty, rejoiced, too, that the House had solved their problem for them.

The other high light of the debate was the plea of Minority Leader Ed J. Hopper to his colleagues to stand by the cardinal principle of the Democratic party, the right of the public to rule. Fiercely he reminded them of their duty, and few shirked it. Like his fellow partisans generally, he supported the bill, Republicans contributing as many negative votes as Democrats.

Speaker Carl R. Kimball made little explanation when the action was challenged by Federman, of Hamilton county, but it was stated later that the prior custom of the House in voting first on the emergency clause was wrong. Rev. Mr. Wykoff said that representatives would be held to strict accountability, and that the great goal of truth and righteousness was to be attained. The supporters of the referendum right of the voters joyfully said later that if the chaplain's idea involved the safeguarding of the referendum his prayer was answered speedily.

MORE FOR DISABLED YANKS

Lieut. Col. J. L. Miller of Division of Physical Reconstruction Tells of Work Being Done.

New York, March 20.—Lieut. Col. J. L. Miller of the division of physical reconstruction in the office of the United States surgeon general, who is attending the convention at the Waldorf hotel at which plans for the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers are being made, said that as a result of treatment and training given to many disabled United States soldiers they are prepared to earn more money than they did before the war. Col. Frank Billings, chief of the United States physical reconstruction department, announced that no soldiers are to be discharged from the American army until fully recovered or as nearly so as the nature of the injury will permit.

WIRELESS PHONE TO EUROPE

Establishment of Communication Between Ireland and Canada Announced by Marconi Company.

London, March 20.—The establishment of wireless telephony between Ireland and Canada was announced by the Marconi company.

MISS KATHLEEN BURKE



Miss Kathleen Burke, who has been in the war from its beginning and has received more decorations than any other woman, is in America again, delivering lectures. She has been close to the firing line on all the allied fronts and was wounded at Verdun and gassed at Valenciennes. She raised several million dollars for the Red Cross and other war causes.

TO TRY OCEAN FLIGHT

American and Briton Will Start Race Soon.

Lieut. Com. D. N. L. Bellinger Will Pilot First U. S. Naval Seaplane That Will Attempt to Cross Atlantic.

Norfolk, Va., March 20.—Lieut. Commander Patrick N. L. Bellinger, until today commandant of the air station of the navy operating base at Hampton Roads and the fifth naval district, will pilot the United States naval seaplane that will attempt to cross the Atlantic ocean.

Lieutenant Commander Bellinger is expected to start on the trans-Atlantic flight within the next few days. He said he did not have any doubts as to the outcome and was confident that the flight would prove successful.

Lieutenant Commander Bellinger said he did not know where the flight would start, but it is said in naval circles that Hampton Roads has been selected and that the route would probably be from here to Bermuda, about 800 miles, thence to a point on the Irish coast, about 1,000 miles.

London, March 20.—British aviators are to try for a flight across the Atlantic. A secretly built airplane, accompanied by Harry Hawker, as pilot, and Commander MacKenzie Greive, royal navy, as navigator, was shipped from England for St. Johns, Newfoundland, from which it will start at the earliest possible moment in an attempt to win the Daily Mail prize of \$50,000 for the first machine to fly across the Atlantic. The machine is a Sopwith two seater biplane, with a 375 horse power engine. Pilot Hawker said he believed that the flight would occupy about 19½ hours.

NO JOBS TO CONDUCTORETTES

Head of Cleveland Railway Company Says He Will Live Up to Agreement Made With Men.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 20.—Cleveland conductorettes will meet here to discuss action upon the war labor board ruling that the Cleveland Railway company restore them to their jobs on street cars. A formal demand upon President John J. Stanley of the company to abide by the board's ruling, probably will be made, it was announced. Stanley said that he will live up to his written agreement with the men which provides that no conductorettes be employed by the company.

FREEPORT L. I., BANK HELD UP

Four Bandits Take \$5,000 From the First National and Escape in Automobile.

Freeport, L. I., March 20.—Four armed bandits held up the employees in the First National bank here, took all the currency on the cashier's counter and escaped in an automobile. The loot is estimated at \$5,000.